

THE ENTERPRISE

Published Weekly.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

Is it not about time for the ice crop to begin falling?

We must, of course, expect a little cold weather now and then.

Oklahoma had a financier who kept his fortune, \$10,000, in his wooden leg.

Judging from the obituaries most of the really good people must be dead.

Fining gunmen the limit whenever found should do much to make them disarm.

Dr. Owen has proved that Bacon wrote Shakespeare—that is, to his own satisfaction.

Men shake hands with a great deal more warmth than women exhibit when they kiss each other.

Dr. Wiley is assailing on sanitary grounds whiskers and mince pie, both well grounded in the public mind.

A girl learns more just pretending she can't understand it than a man does pretending he knows it all.

Scientists tell us that the price of platinum is going up. Another blow for the downtrodden workman.

English royalty, when it fell into the sea the other day, was bright enough to discover that the water was wet.

When an aeroplane swoops down on a motorcycle one cannot blame the innocent bystander for chortling in his joy.

When China, containing 432,533,020 people becomes a republic, the count of the vote will be no light task.

Thus far nothing but failure has attended the efforts of any man who has tried to put a halo on the affinity business.

Even at the risk of incurring the enmity of the coal man we must say that this has been a pretty nice winter so far.

A picture of himself, taken in his cherub days, is no inspiration to the man who is trying to shave with a full razor.

The beauty of picking a list of twenty greatest men or women is that everybody is entitled to his or her own opinion.

A statistician tells us that Russia has fewer physicians than any civilized country. But when did Russia ever become civilized?

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is a hardened office holder. He went into office on December 2, 1848, and he has been there ever since.

An Ohio man, immediately after marrying, has requested to be committed to an insane asylum. We firmly refuse to discuss the matter.

There was a man in Michigan who in the course of his life changed his complexion six times. A man, you notice. Now, if it had been a woman—

Three school teachers, we are told, walked 207 miles from Burlington, Ia., to Chicago. Why should anybody go to all that trouble to reach Chicago?

A Boston man wants the women to do the proposing. That would never do. It would be harder for a man to say "no" than it is for women to say "yes."

A prominent highbrow asks: "What do we learn from reading novels?" That's easy. We learn that a good many novelists gain money under false pretenses.

Edison cheerfully admits that he likes dime novels because they put no tax on his mind. But in this respect he has nothing on some of the best sellers.

Trying to show how he had lost one finger in a buzz saw, a workman lost another. Yet presumably he will be able to vote the straight ticket next time as usual.

The wife of a New York bank cashier has sued him for divorce because he allows her only a dollar a day for household expenses. Some women are so unreasonable!

Minneapolis high school girls are to be taught how to make their own hats, and no doubt their future husbands will value this accomplishment more highly than they would any kind of mental gymnastics with tables of logarithms.

We are told that the mosquito is being successfully fought in the Panama zone. If the governor of Panama ever runs for office in New Jersey he will be elected unanimously.

The Infanta Eulalie has reconsidered her declarations of independence and has apologized to her nephew, King Alfonso, though he did not send her the quick punishment she requested. But his counselors were wise. They know that the hand which holds the purse strings has no need to tie the club.

LIQUOR INTERESTS UPHeld BY COURT

UNDER PROTECTION OF SUPREME COURT BEER MAY BE SHIPPED INTO "DRY" STATES.

A FAR-REACHING DECISION

Supreme Court Decides Railroads Must Handle Liquor Shipments for Interstate Transportation.

Washington.—Liquor interests won a far-reaching victory in the United States Supreme court by a decision that railroads must carry beer when offered for transportation into "dry" counties of another state. The decision affected particularly shipments from Indiana into Kentucky.

Justice Lurton, who announced the court's decision, also laid down some limitations on the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. He upheld the action of shippers in going before judicial tribunals to test the validity of the laws rather than to the commission. He said that the commission had jurisdiction over administrative questions and matters of general law.

Justice Lurton declared decisions of the Supreme court had "indisputably" determined:

"That beer and other intoxicating liquors are the recognized and legitimate subjects of interstate commerce.

"That no state can forbid any common carrier to transport any such articles from a consignor in one state to a consignee in another.

"That until such transportation is concluded by delivery to the consignee, such commodities do not become subject to such legislation restraining their sale or transportation."

He explained that the Wilson act subjecting such liquors to state regulations, although the liquor was in original packages, did not apply before actual delivery to the consignee where the shipment was interstate.

HARAHAN KILLED IN WRECK

Former President of Illinois Central and Three Other Officials Lose Lives.

Centralia, Ill.—J. T. Harahan, former president of the Illinois Central railroad; F. O. Malcher, second vice president of the Rock Island railroad, and two others were killed when the Panama Limited on the Illinois Central railroad running 50 miles an hour crashed into the rear of passenger train No. 25, which was taking water at Kinmundy, 30 miles north of here.

In addition to Harahan and Malcher, E. B. Price, general solicitor of the Rock Island, and Eldridge E. Wright, son of former Secretary of War Luke E. Wright of Memphis are numbered among the dead. Twenty passengers were more or less seriously injured.

Harahan, Balcher, Pierce and Wright were asleep in their staterooms aboard Mr. Malcher's private car, which was attached to the rear of train No. 25.

The engine of the heavy limited ploughed straight through Mr. Malcher's car and jammed into a Pullman coach directly ahead before it came to a stop. The terrific impact of the collision drove brake-locked train No. 25 200 feet down the right of way.

Four Negroes Lynched.

Hamilton, Ga.—A mob of 100 men broke into the Harris county jail here, overpowered Jailer E. M. Rabbittson and took four negroes—three men and one woman—out and hung them to trees one mile from town. Then they riddled the bodies with bullets. It is estimated that 300 shots were fired. Sunday afternoon, a week ago, while Norman Hadley, a well-to-do unmarried farmer, was sitting in his home, a shot was fired through the window, and he fell dead. That afternoon four negro tenants—Belle Hathaway, John Moore, Eugene Hamling and "Dusty" Crutchfield—were arrested, charged with the murder. The negroes protested their innocence to the last, but the mob would have none of it. No motive for the killing of Hadley, who was very popular, can be advanced by people here.

Another Aviator Killed.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Rutherford Page, 24 years old, a Yale graduate, registered from New York and flying as one of the Curtiss aviators, was instantly killed when he fell 150 feet on Dominguez field. Page was endeavoring to "turn on a pivot," when a swell of air over the hangars caught his planes. He made an effort to regain his balance, but evidently fearing the aeroplane was beyond control, gave up, and when about sixty feet in the air jumped clear of the machine and fell flat.

Taft Believes Hitchcock Loyal.

Washington.—Twice President Taft denied emphatically to white house callers that he placed any credence in reports that Postmaster General Hitchcock had been politically active to prevent his renomination. Once, at least, the president denied that cabinet officers had urged him to oust the postmaster general from his official family, because of alleged anti-Taft activity, and visitors who talked with the president gained the impression that he had not the slightest doubt of Hitchcock's loyalty.

THE "FORTY SEVENTH"



(Copyright, 1912.)

BANKER MORSE IS FREE WILL DEVELOP DAIRYING

SENTENCE OF NEW YORK BANKER COMMUTED TO PRESENT SERVICE BY PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Morse Brings Release Papers From Washington, Acting as Government's Agent.

Atlanta.—Suffering from incurable disease, and his death a matter of a few months, in all probability, Charles W. Morse, New York financier, who has served two years of a sentence of fifteen years in the Federal prison for violation of the national banking laws, is now a free man.

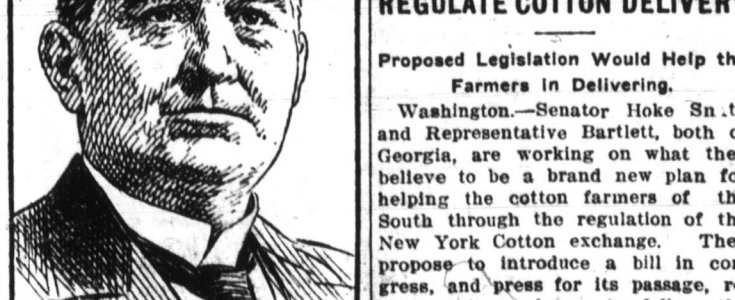
Messages were received in Atlanta, announcing that President Taft had commuted the sentence of the prisoner to present service. The official notification was received by the warden, and by him taken to the bedside of Morse, at the post hospital at Fort McPherson, where he has been an inmate for several months on account of the condition of his health.

"I am glad to be a free man again," was the only comment made by the prisoner, when informed by Major Baker, the post surgeon, of the action of the president. It was uttered in a weak voice, which carried little or no elation, for the bed-ridden banker realized that no mortal authority could release him from the clutches of his disease.

LIVINGSTON SERIOUSLY ILL

Georgia Statesman in Dangerous Condition in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Col. L. F. Livingston, for twenty years the representative of the Fifth Georgia district in congress, and one of the most picturesque figures in Washington politics.



LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON.

Local life of the past generation, is desperately ill in this city. For two decades he was one of the most conspicuous figures in Georgia's political life. In the days of the old Farmers' Alliance, in the free silver fight of 1896, and later for his work as dean of the Georgia congressional delegation and ranking Democrat on the appropriations committee of the house, he bore a man's part.

Persia Will Bar Americans.

Teheran.—A statement given out here by the Persian government denies that it has threatened to punish the American customs officials. A copy of a letter shown by M. Morand, the treasurer-general, to Mr. Cairns on the subject is appended. This alleged copy, however, bears a different signature from the original and differs in other respects. It is generally believed here that the government is trying to induce the Americans to leave the country.

Cotton Mill Strike Settled.

Manchester, England.—The dispute in the cotton trade, which culminated in a lock-out affecting about 300,000 men on December 27, has been settled. The question at issue between employers and workers was the employment of non-unionist labor. The operatives by a two to one vote agreed to accept a truce for a year. This is recorded as a victory for the employers. The rank and file of the operatives are satisfied with the settlement, but the Union leaders are displeased with it.

CUMMINS ANOTHER G. O. P. CANDIDATE

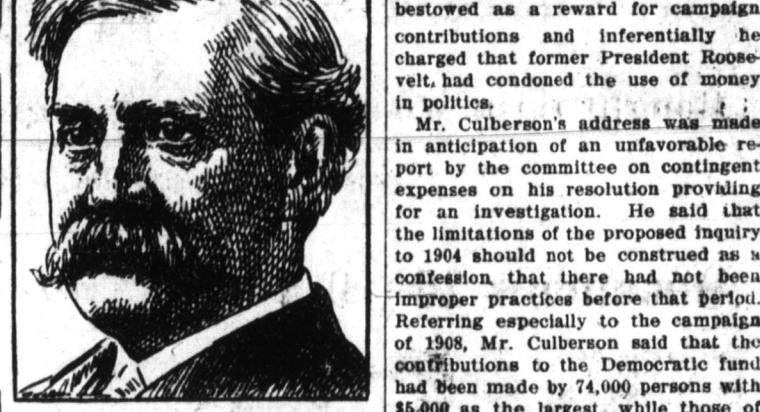
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PRESIDENT. BY IOWA SENATOR CAUSES FURORE.

PROGRESSIVES FIGHT TAFT

Fight in Republican Party for Presidential Nomination Complicated by To Incidents.

Washington.—The fight in the Republican party for the presidential nomination was complicated by two incidents that caused a great deal of excitement among the national legislators and politicians. The first was a story from Denver, saying that J. S. Temple, a leading Progressive Re-

WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT.



ALBERT B. CUMMINS. United States Senator from Iowa.

publican of Denver, had received a letter from Gifford Pinchot, saying a working agreement has been made between the supporters of Roosevelt and LaFollette, with the idea of concentrating Progressive strength in the Republican national convention to bring about the defeat of President Taft for renomination.

The plan, as set forth, is for a meeting of Progressive delegates to the national convention to be held several days before the convention, and there determine which of the two, Roosevelt or LaFollette, will have the stronger support, and place the stronger in the field for nomination for presidential candidacy.

The second was the formal announcement of the candidacy of Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa in a statement in which he says that, if the Republicans of Iowa believe him a fit man to urge before the Chicago convention, he will accept their decision.

The formal announcement by Senator Cummins is regarded here by many politicians as a part of the Progressive plan to hold in line, either Roosevelt or some other candidate, states where it is apparent that Senator La Follette has not been able to swing things his way.

On this theory, it would not surprise Republicans here if some other favorite sons of a Progressive character are trotted out in other states.

CENTRAL BUREAU OPPOSED

Cotton Exchanges of South Do Not Like Liverpool Plan.

New Orleans, La.—The New Orleans cotton exchange, through its president, E. J. Glenny, issued a very strong appeal in the form of a letter addressed to bankers, shippers and others interested to renew the fight against the bureau for the validation of cotton bills of lading which grew out of the Liverpool conference last year. The letter of President Glenny is of especial interest at this time, because of the conference on the central bureau plan which is to be held at Memphis on the request of the Liverpool leaders in the movement to establish the bureau.

New Orleans will have three strong representatives at the Memphis conference to oppose the plan in Mr. Glenny, W. B. Thompson, former president of the New Orleans cotton exchange, and Sol Wexler.

Over-Sea Railroad Opened.

Key West, Fla.—Monday was the greatest in the history of Key West—the opening of the over-the-sea railroad to passenger traffic. The over-sea road is one of the costliest railways ever constructed. Work on the over-sea extension of the Florida East Coast railway was begun from Homestead in 1904. Four years were required to construct this extension to Knight's Key. Four more years of strenuous labor were required to complete the road to Key West, only 46 miles.

Government Indicted Many Swindlers

Washington.—Promoters of fraudulent schemes who had obtained \$77,000,000 from the public were put out of business during the fiscal year, according to the report of R. S. Sharp, chief inspector of the postoffice department. This showing is the most remarkable in the history of the department. During the fiscal year 529 individuals were indicted on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Of this number 196 persons were tried and 184 convicted.

MAKES CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

SENATOR CULBERSON OF TEXAS MAKES SWEEPING ATTACK ON REPUBLICANS.

DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

He Indirectly Implicates Roosevelt and Taft—The Ambassadorships Plums Were Rewards For Contributions at the Elections

Washington.—Demanding an investigation into campaign expenditures in 1904 and 1908, Senator Culberson of Texas in the Senate made sweeping charges of corruption against the Republican committees for those and other years. Indirectly he charged that foreign ambassadorships were bestowed as a reward for campaign contributions and inferentially he charged that former President Roosevelt, had condoned the use of money in politics.

Mr. Culberson's address was made in anticipation of an unfavorable report by the committee on contingent expenses on his resolution providing for an investigation. He said that the limitations of the proposed inquiry to 1904 should not be construed as a confession that there had not been improper practices before that period. Referring especially to the campaign of 1908, Mr. Culberson said that the contributions to the Democratic fund had been made by 74,000 persons with \$5,000 as the largest, while those of the Republican fund were made by 12,330 persons, with Charles P. Taft, brother of the Republican presidential candidate at their head, with a donation of \$110,000. Among the contributors mentioned were Ambassador Reid and Kerens and Minister Larz Anderson.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Culberson referred to the fact that George B. Cortelyou in the 1904 campaign had held the position of chairman of the Republican national committee while he was Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and intimated that Mr. Cortelyou had taken advantage of the secrets of corporations, whose affairs might be investigated under the Federal law, to procure money for the campaign.

"It has been estimated," he said, "that the enormous and unconscionable sum of \$11,000,000 was raised."

King Was Cool, Cabinet Resigned. Madrid.—Premier Canalejas' cabinet has virtually resigned. It is understood the contemplated retirement of the ministry is due to the "coolness" of the king and his audience with Premier Canalejas. The meeting related to the commutation of death sentences pronounced by a council of war on revolutionists.

Condemned For Releasing Burns. Indianapolis, Ind.—Condemnation of the action of Federal Judge Anderson in releasing William J. Burns from a kidnapping indictment is contained in the appeal of the Central Labor Union to state and county authorities asking that the Anderson decision be applied to the state supreme court.

Vote on Street Railway Rates. Detroit.—Street railway rates and tentative municipal ownership of the traction lines were voted on here. At present five cent fares prevail on many of the city lines with eight tickets for a quarter during the day on the newer lines. The question at issue was whether all the lines should be brought under the terms of the franchise of the newer lines.

A Famous Veteran Passes Away. New York.—Capt. Julius A. Sitgreaves, a Confederate veteran, aged 74, whose company was in the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 and who is credited by some with having fired the first gun on the fort, died suddenly while sitting at his editorial desk in the office of an art publication.

Has No Idea of Abdication. London.—The affairs of state at Peking are now in the undisputed possession of the Manchu reactionaries and Yuan Shi Kai has abandoned his task, according to advices received by the American consul at Tien Tsin and reported from that city by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The dispatch adds: "The situation in Peking has undergone an extraordinary change. The imperial family has reversed itself and abandoned all thought of abdication."

Ninth Cotton Ginning Report. Washington.—The vast 1911 crop of the United States had been ginned and baled to the extent of 14,510,876 bales on January 16, according to the census bureau's report issued showing 193,675 bales were ginned during the period from January 1 to 15 inclusive. Gineries this season have been forced to greater activity than ever before by the enormous crop. A considerable quantity remains to be ginned before the close of the season. The exact amount will be made known by the final report March 20.